













## SYDNEY HEADS

In daily life. Men fall in life, he says, from a want of wakefulness, a habit of looking without seeing, from lazy inaccuracy, and from allowing prepossessions to blind them to obvious facts which, if recognised, would correct their errors. There are tendencies which the pursuit of science is specially adapted to counteract, for success as a scientific discoverer is only to be achieved by vigilance in gathering up the necessary facts.

But in assuming that the school teaching of science will have these happy results it is of course assumed that it is taught in the best possible way. Perhaps if classics and mathematics were always taught in the best possible way the results would be more of the same.

Why the results would be more favourable than they appear to be at present. Many instructors altogether fail as educators. They impart knowledge, but very little more, and fail in the great work of creating a passionate curiosity for further knowledge, and of fitting the mind for acquiring it. In contrasting the possible results of science in schools with what we know has come out of the teaching of classics and mathematics,

matrics, we must not contrast an ideal with an actual. It may in practice be found just as difficult to get perfection in teaching Latin science, as it has been to get perfection in teaching them Latin and Euclid. The only probability of greater success with science would arise from the greater interest which lads might take in modern subjects. But teachers who have to contend with indolence, inattention

lightness, and stupidity, will find it perhaps as hard to inspire a boy with enthusiasm about the thermometer or the air-pump as with an interest in the *Æneid* or the *Odyssey*. Apart from effective training, the curiosity of the mass of the people is not very much stirred by modern science the moment it ceases to be a marvel. They content themselves with the use of modern inventions

and discoveries without being powerfully stimulated to know their history and mystery. Novelties, however, do attract some special attention, and no year passes now without some scientific novelty. A man in adult life may forget his classics, but he is being constantly reminded of the forward movement of science; and, therefore, if he has had any scientific training as a boy, it is likely to be kept

fresh in his mind by the daily experience of life. Even if he forgets something that he has been taught he is likely to be persecuted by the wish that he had remembered it, and as the wish is father to the effort as well as to the thought, he is the more likely to catch at any opportunity of refreshing his memory. He will always recognise the scientific training he had as a lad as a valuable and useful part of his education, which surpasses them all, and will find few occupations in which

SOME of the Victorian journals are considering the prospects of a European wine market for colonial produce. But is it worth while to trouble ourselves about such a consideration yet?

There will be abundance of time to think about the supply of the European market when we have supplied that which lies around us. Let it be our part first to supply the home demand, and then to look abroad for customers to purchase the surplus. As yet we are a long way from supplying what may be regarded as the natural demand of the colonies. Supposing the domestic consumption to arrive at the point attained in France and other wine-producing

landed in France and other wine-producing lands, our united annual production of 1,204,055 gallons would fail to give us one month's supply, it would fail to do so, indeed, by about 600,000 gallons. We may, therefore, go on planting for a long time before it will be necessary to manifest any anxiety about a foreign market. Happily, it is not upon the foreign market in this instance that we depend, and when we have to look

abroad for the disposal of our surplus wine it will be found that we have powerful competitors in the field, and very little chance of driving a profitable trade, except it be in India and China.

Suppose we glance at the vineyards of France, Spain, and Germany, to see what they can do. We shall find that the growers of those countries can afford to sell fine wines at

prices that would leave us little or no return. While we may entertain a very reasonable expectation of excluding them from this market—and this even is doubtful since we hear that Spain can send us some of her fine natural wines at 1s. 6d. per gallon—it will be hardly within our province to meet the European growers on their own ground with much chance of success. The prices of the wines in the

champagne district, prior to being bottled, and when quite young, varies from 1s. 2d. to 4s. 6d. per gallon. The generous Burgundy ranges from 7d. to 17s.—the highest qualities sometimes reaching the latter price. The produce of the Gironde, the "Vin de Bordeaux," a wine which is the most refreshing, cooling, and invigorating of beverages, ranges from 1s. per gallon for the finest growths in their crude state, to 25s. when

more matured. The Vins d'Est, grown in the department of the Haut Rhin, and along the eastern boundaries of France to the department of the Yar, sell from 8d. to 3s. per gallon—including the celebrated Vin de Paille. The Vins du Midi, which embrace wines grown in the districts from the department of the Gard to that of the Eastern Pyrenees, are luscious and powerful. In their natural state they are unimpaired, France, being almost altogether

unknown beyond France, being always ac-  
coloured and launched into the market as port  
and sherry; their price begins as low as 6d. per  
gallon. The remaining wines, classed as Vins  
de Table, embracing the produce of the Rhone,  
Gers, Drôme, Loire, Seine-et-Oise, vary in price  
from 5d. to 8s. per gallon.

gallons annually, and the price varies from 2s. to 50s. per gallon, Johannisberg Schloss of corpse topping the market. Austria produces annually five hundred millions of gallons, which ranges in price from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon. We include the superior white wine known as Gampoldskitchen, the red wines of Vöslau, and the Hungarian rich and high-flavoured red wine of Ofen.

in Spain and Portugal is enormous, and the bounty of nature in this respect is the more remarkable when we bear in mind the extreme temperance of the people, who, except the lower classes in a few seaports, are all but as abstemious as Mahomedans. The abundance of the *vino del pais*, or common wine of Spain, may be judged from the fact "that (casks and cooperage being expensive) when new wine is

required to be put into the cask, that of the preceding year is occasionally poured down the gutters of a town, and that—notably at Val de Penas—common wine is sometimes used instead of water for mixing with mortar." Portugal grows a hundred wines that we do not know

**NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS' BANK.**

The following is the abstract of the balance-sheet of the  
 the bank, on the 31st December, 1867, certified by the  
 the trustees at the general meeting on 20th January, 1868,  
 taken from last Tuesday's *Government Gazette*.  
 Money, at credit of 14,325 depositors .. £382,948 0 6  
 ditto, deposited by Government on account  
 of 1076 prisoners .. 10,249 3 3  
 Balance, at credit of 587 depositors .. 18,599 19 1  
 ditto Mailland, at credit of 461 depositors .. 18,599 19 1

Rematta, at credit of 403 depositors .....	17,052	1	9
Wreath, at credit of 419 depositors .....	14,418	12	8
St Maitland, at credit of 207 depositors .....	9,859	19	6
Collongue, at credit of 255 depositors .....	9,697	19	6
Sulturn, at credit of 291 depositors .....	7,728	2	3
Thurst, at credit of 196 depositors .....	5,448	13	3
Engleton, at credit of 111 depositors .....	4,555	10	8
One, at credit of 85 depositors .....	3,815	19	9
Edon, at credit of 87 depositors .....	1,691	0	1
Wflee, at credit of 65 depositors .....	1,463	1	9
Arce Town, at credit of 52 depositors .....	1,441	2	9
Arce, at credit of 29 depositors .....	1,384	14	9

Loan, at credit of 47 depositors ..	1,339	6	6
Refuge, at credit of 79 depositors ..	1,285	8	0
	<u>£711,245</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>
Amount drawn by branch accountants upon the office in Sydney, and included in their returns, but not paid on 31st December, 1897 ..	95	16	5
Amount at the credit of Reserved Fund ..	104,624	0	0
Amount at the credit of Profit and Loss Account, carried to next year to meet future dividends ..	15,730	10	1

	£831,696	6	3
at on 170 mortgages, with interest to 31st December, 1867 .. .. .	£255,042	7	0
Investment in railway debentures, with interest at 2s. 4d. per cent. per £1000, to 31st December, 1867 .. .. .	150,970	4	6
Investment in interminable debentures, with interest at 5 per cent., ditto .. .. .	25,625	0	0
Investment in consolidated revenue debentures, with interest at 5 per cent., ditto .. .. .	85,792	10	0
Investment with Colonial Treasurer, at 6 per			

Investment in Queensland Consolidated Revenue debentures, with interest at 6 per cent. to 31st December, 1887	103,024 13 3
Investment in Sydney Corporation debentures, with interest at 6 per cent., to 31st December, 1887	51,500 0 0
Deposit with Commercial Bank (working account)	70,300 0 0
Deposit with Commercial Bank	27,861 3 11
Deposit with Oriental Bank, with interest to 31st December, 1887	20,000 0 0
Deposit with City Bank, ditto	20,532 12 6

post with City Savings Bank, ditto	20,000	11	0
post with English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, ditto	20,266	6	0
post with London Chartered Bank, ditto	15,339	9	0
post with Bank of Australasia, ditto	10,266	6	0
post with Union Bank, ditto	10,266	6	0
Permanent Investment, Land and Banking House	3,000	0	0
Amount received from Branch Accountants after 31st December, 1867, but included in their returns	1,278	8	5
Amount due from Some Branch	7	10	0

	£831,096	6	3
<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.</b>			
interest paid to depositors on closed accounts, during the year 1867, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum .. ..	£2,804	9	5
interest added to the accounts remaining open on 31st December, 1867, ditto ditto .. ..	27,959	5	1

charges for the year, 1867, including alterations to the banking house ..	£30,763 14 6
amount carried to reserve fund ..	6,736 2 4
balance carried to next year, to meet future dividends .. .. .	9,928 0 0
	15,736 10 1
	<u>£53,198 6 11</u>
amount at credit of profit and loss account on 1st January, 1867 ..	£13,516 5 11
interest on debentures to 31st December, 1867 .. .. .	16,315 12 2

Interest on mortgages to 31st December, 1897	16,802	0	1
Interest on Treasury bills	2,353	3	0
Interest on deposit with Colonial Treasurer	6,000	0	0
Interest on deposit with Union Bank	698	4	5
Interest on deposit with Bank of Australasia	821	18	4
Interest on deposit with English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	896	6	0
Interest on deposit with Oriental Bank	532	12	0
Interest on deposit with City Bank	493	11	2

Interest on deposit with London Chartered Bank	399 9 0
Interest on deposit with Commercial Bank	2,364 8 11
Interest on deposit with Joint Stock Bank	207 18 11
Profit on sale of Treasury bills	1,846 17 0
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	£63,158 6 11
By balance brought down	£15,730 10 1

<b>RESERVED FUND.</b>					
ount at credit of reserved fund on 1st					
January, 1867 .. .. .	\$94,696	0	0		
ount carried from profit and loss account					
on 31st December, 1867 .. .. .	9,928	0	0		
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ount at credit of reserved fund on 1st					
January, 1868 .. .. .	\$104,624	0	0		
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**EXTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.**  
**KEVIN AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Lamb,**  
**Wares, and Cattle—By Messrs. W. Barnes; & at the Camperdown Sale**  
**Yards, at 1 o'clock, Horner.**

**VILLAGAR**—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Sheep.  
**LYMAN AND TINDALE**—At the Homebush Yards, at half-past 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.  
**DAWSON**—At the Homebush Sale Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock, Fat Sheep.  
**PEEK AND CO.**—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stationery, Printing Papers, Ink, Sponges, &c.  
**FR. STUBBS AND CO.**—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, the Produce of India.  
**MOORE AND CO.**—At Holli's Carriage Bazaar, Cutchingham-street, at 11 o'clocks, Household Furniture, and Bedsteads, American Buggies, &c.  
**MOORE AND CO.**—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery,

ANDLER AND CO.—On the premises of Mr. R. Wynn, New Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Calibstess Flagging, and Lease of the Stores and Premises.

ST AND CO.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 1 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

TURNER AND TURNER.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

EVLIN.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 3 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

G. HENFREY.—At Martyn's Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Lamb.

COLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Carriages.

LE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Cows; at 12 o'clock, Lambs, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

FER and SON.—At their Rooms, at 3 o'clock, the stock-in-trade of a Dealer.

WILLIAMS and SON.—At his Mart, at 2 o'clock, Lambs, Pigs, Calves, Horses, &c.

WILLIAMS and INGLIS.—At their Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock, Cows; at half-past 11 o'clock, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry.

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M. MONTGOMERY'S ROYAL RECITALES.—Mr. Montgomery continued his series of Royal Recitals last night at the School of Arts, and had a large and highly enthusiastic audience, whose expressions of gratification at the end of each piece were as readily accorded as was the eager and attentive attention that prevailed during its recital. The pro-

name of the evening was not perhaps in character so  
 vulgar as others he has given, but the rendering of the  
 grand orations of Brutus and Marc Antony from  
 Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, would compensate for the  
 omission of even the best compositions which  
 only humorous conceits to recommend them.  
 As "Bells" again gained for the talented reciter un-  
 derestimated applause, "Horatius," or "The Battle of the  
 Clouds," from Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*, was a  
 vivid reproduction of the grand epic description of the  
 great battle, the circumstances of the poem being  
 told with great discrimination, the characters  
 individualized, and the action not read with

...the death of an old farmer who dies ... and wonders how the world will get on without ... the fine passage from Young, exclaiming "Be to-day," and entitled "Procreation;" and, lastly, a humorous Irish sketch of the escape of Stanislaus O'Brien execution. Mr. Montgomery announced that his ... would extend over only three more nights, and that ... (Sir) John Lubbock, the Duke of Edinburgh, would attend ... Saturday, for which occasion a brilliant program ... would be provided.

**DUBBO CRICKET CLUB.**—The report for 1867 of this Cricket Club shows that the balance against the club amounted to £38 12s. 2d.—£25 14s. of which was owing to the Secretary, and the remaining £13 18s. to various persons. The following officers for 1868 were appointed, viz.:—President, Dr. Tibbitts, J.P.; Committee, Messrs. Taylor, Morgan, Manning, Down, Park, Flood, Campbell, McKillop, Bown, and Smith; Treasurer, Mr. J. Taylor; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. G. Morgan. The subscription for 1868 was fixed at 21s, and it was arranged the Dubbo eleven would meet the Mudgee team on the proposed—11th March.

lars of premises in New Pitt-street—we are going to erect a new and commodious building, and to have it ready to be held by Messrs. Chandler and Co. this day, at 12 o'clock, of the lease of the premises now occupied by Mr. Jones, in New Pitt-street. Also a quantity of Calicoes flagging-particulars see advertisements.—A.P.

Persons are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, clothiers, and traders to their sale of drapery, calicoes, crinoline shirts, cloths—this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Pitt-street.—A.P.











20 corn-fed fat pigs, from Menangle and Oaks  
20 superior fat lambs, from Camden.  
A prime lot fat calves; also several useful horns



